

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1776.

T H E

[NUMBER 1723.]

# NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

PRICE of BREAD, published the 2d Nov. 1775.  
Flour at 20/- per Cent.  
A WHITE Loaf of fine Flour to weigh  
1lb. 8/4. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 6/3	Beef per Barrel 40/-
Flour 19/-	Pork 65/-
Brown Bread 12/-	Salt 3/-
West-India Rum 4/-	Indiata, 19/-
New-England do. 5/-	Bees Wax 1/-
Muscovado Sugars 6/-	Indian Corn per Bush. 3/-
Single refined ditto 7/-	Wood 28 to 30/-
Molasses 8/-	

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and  
Setting, till Thursday next.

Day	High Water	Sun's Rising	Sun's Setting
Thursday 10	1 after 7	5 before 5	5 after 5
Friday 11	1 after 7	5 before 5	5 after 5
Saturday 12	1 after 7	5 before 5	5 after 5
Sunday 13	1 after 7	5 before 5	5 after 5
Monday 14	1 after 7	5 before 5	5 after 5
Tuesday 15	1 after 7	5 before 5	5 after 5
Wednesday 16	1 after 7	5 before 5	5 after 5

To be SOLD, at Elizabeth-Town,  
THE House, Out-Houses, and Gar-  
dens, with a Lot of Land contiguous  
to the same, belonging to WILLIAM P.  
SMITH, Esq; It is esteemed to be one of the  
largest and most convenient Seats in that Vil-  
lage; furnished with every Accommoda-  
tion requisite for a Gentleman's Family,  
and supplied with a Variety of the best  
Fruits. 22-5

SAMUEL LOUDON,  
Published the first Number of his News Paper, in-  
titled the NEW-YORK PACKET, on Thursday  
the fourth current, to be continued weekly.  
THE NEW-YORK PACKET  
is printed on large and good Paper, with elegant  
Types, almost new. Those who incline to en-  
courage the Publication of it, will be pleased to  
send in their Names, with Directions where to send  
their Papers. Due Notice shall be taken in forward-  
ing the Papers by Post-Riders, and in providing for  
Persons to carry them to the Customers in this City.  
Those who incline to take the New York Packet  
from the first Number, may be supplied by their  
Most humble Servant,  
23-26 SAMUEL LOUDON.

WHEREAS in the list of Delinquents in  
Queen's county, published in the New-  
York Journal, No. 1722, is inserted the name  
Henry Suydam, which many have supposed to be  
the subscriber, who not choosing to lie under the  
imputation of being an enemy to his country, takes  
this method to make known to the public, that the  
person called Henry Suydam, in the said list, is not  
the subscriber.  
HENDRICK SUYDAM,  
23-24 Miller, living at New Town, L. Island.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.  
RUN AWAY from the subscriber an appren-  
tice young man, named HENRY LEE, a  
well set man, about five feet eight inches high: Had  
on when he went away, a grey surtout, brownish  
coloured wilton coat, new buckskin breeches, with  
sundry other cloths; is supposed to have gone to  
the camp at Cambridge. Whoever takes up and  
secures said apprentice, so that his master may have  
him again, shall receive the above reward, and all  
necessary charges, paid by  
OLIVER SPENCER.  
Elizabeth Town, Dec. 12, 1775.

The MONITOR, No. X.  
On the ensuing ELECTION.

THE election of proper members  
to represent this province in the  
next General Assembly, is a mat-  
ter of the greatest moment, and  
ought to engage the closest attention of the  
public. Unhappily for mankind, the deprav-  
ity of human nature is so great, that in  
every kind of intercourse we carry on with  
each other, we are in continual danger of  
deceit and perfidy. It almost seems as if every  
man were incessantly upon the watch to take  
advantage of the weakness and wants of o-  
thers, in order to gratify the insatiable demands  
of his own ambition and avarice. But more  
especially does the rapacious and all grasping  
disposition of man appear, in those civil  
relations which have been established for the  
purposes of social union. It may be laid  
down as an unerring maxim in politics, that  
there is a constant effort of the designing  
few, to monopolize all the benefits of society  
to themselves, and to make the many, entire-  
ly subservient to their pleasure and profit:  
They are perpetually endeavouring, by all  
the methods of force and fraud, to exalt them-  
selves to every station of power and honour;  
and, forgetting the genuine design of all ci-

vil superiority, instead of consulting the ge-  
neral good, they basely resign themselves to  
the governance of their own passions, pre-  
judices and interest.

These truths, founded in universal experi-  
ence, ought to make the people in every coun-  
try, extremely careful to use every precau-  
tion for preventing the abuse of power, in  
whatever hands it is deposited; and, at all  
times, attentive to placing it, where there  
is the greatest probability of finding integri-  
ty and wisdom. If they do not observe the  
greatest caution and freedom in these re-  
spects, they may chance sometimes to be go-  
verned well, but they will be sure in general  
to be made the vassals of those whom they  
have appointed to preside over them. Those,  
unmindful that they are indebted to the peo-  
ple for all the extraordinary dignity and  
pre eminence they possess, will soon cease to  
regard themselves as rulers and representa-  
tives, who are bound to make the happiness  
of their subjects or constituents, the prime  
end of all their actions; they will speedily  
begin to fancy themselves the masters, not  
the trustees or agents of the society; and, in  
place of thinking themselves obligated to de-  
dicate all their faculties to the advancement  
of the common weal, they will imagine the  
inferior classes of men are intended by nature  
to minister to their pride, avarice and lust.  
Hence the beautiful order of society will be  
inverted, and the welfare of the whole, sa-  
crificed to that of a part, originally con-  
stituted for the general benefit and prosperity.

But though mankind owe it to themselves  
at all times, to make every provision human  
policy can suggest, against the ill use of power,  
there are some seasons in which the du-  
ty is more urgent and indispensable. In those  
dangerous convulsions which affect the es-  
sential interests of civil society, particularly  
in the contests between power and liberty,  
a more than ordinary degree of care and vi-  
gilance is necessary. Greater abilities and  
more incorruptible virtue are requisite on  
such occasions, than in the usual course of  
human affairs. Ignorance and dishonesty  
may be productive of irremediable evils.—  
Not only is the difficulty of managing pub-  
lic business much greater in those, than in  
common cases, but men are exposed to all  
the snares of intrigue, the allurements of  
corruption and the assaults of violence, which  
they will be unable to withstand, unless they  
be endowed with a superior portion of dif-  
ferent, honesty and fortitude. These  
qualities therefore should be eminent in  
those, who are favoured with any share of  
public confidence, during the times of civil  
commotion and disturbance.

It has always been, and will always be,  
a matter of very great importance, to be very  
circumspect in the choice of our representa-  
tives in the legislature of the province; since  
to them is committed, the guardianship of  
our lives, liberties and properties; and it is  
possible they may be tempted, some time or  
other, to betray all our rights and privileges.  
Or should they not go to this extreme, they  
may find means to involve us in many cala-  
mities, from which we may never fairly ex-  
tricate ourselves. But at this important  
juncture, our honour, security and welfare,  
are peculiarly concerned. Our former As-  
sembly has disgraced us in the eyes of the  
continent, and if we wish to restore our im-  
paired reputation, we must take care to se-  
cure a new one, of opposite principles. For  
under our present circumstances, should we  
choose representatives as supple and complai-  
sant to the views of the ministry, as our old  
ones were, it will be deemed an explicit evi-  
dence, that the bias of our dispositions is  
towards the cause of our enemies. And  
though we may not at present foresee any  
material danger to the American contest,  
from an improper temper in the Assembly of  
this province, a variety of incidents and oc-  
casions may hereafter happen, which would  
render such a circumstance extremely prej-  
udicial. Should an armed force be introdu-  
ced here, all whose motions were authorized  
by the legislature of the province, men's  
prejudices would operate very powerfully,  
and their minds would be liable to many  
scruples and perplexities, which would have  
a very pernicious influence upon their con-  
duct.

The behaviour of our deceased Assembly,  
gave a sensible blow to our affairs. It en-

couraged the sanguine hopes of the ministry,  
respecting a disunion, and served to make  
them more persevering and immovable in  
their purposes; and it was the actual source  
of much division and defection among our-  
selves. Let us profit by experience, and ef-  
fectually take care, that we afford them no  
farther cause of encouragement, nor provide  
any new internal source of discord and con-  
tention.

But exclusive of more extraordinary con-  
siderations, there are many interior defects  
which require a remedy, and which, if ne-  
glected, will in time prove mortal diseases.  
The principal of these, are, the too long  
duration of Assemblies; and the want of pro-  
per regulations against bribery and corrup-  
tion, at elections, and otherwise. It is im-  
possible for freedom long to be preserved,  
unless the dependence of representatives on  
the people, be secured, and the temptations  
to a violation of trust, be obviated by fre-  
quently melting them down into the com-  
mon mass. The present corrupt state of  
the British Parliament, is chiefly to be at-  
tributed to the alteration from triennial to sep-  
tennial—And it must fare much worse with  
a colony Assembly, because the number of  
its members is fewer, and less is required to  
debauch and seduce their integrity; nor can  
any tolerable reason be assigned, to justify  
the seven year's continuance of representa-  
tion in a small province, which might with-  
out any great inconvenience have an annual  
election, and ought, by no means, to delay  
it longer than three years. As to bribery  
and corruption, they must certainly be the  
bane of every good moral and political prin-  
ciple. The durable existence of all civil ad-  
vantages, absolutely depends upon wise pro-  
visions against the prevalence of these. The  
experience of all ages has taught, that no-  
thing is more difficult in society, than to  
exclude those destructive demons; and that  
wherever they are countenanced, they ren-  
der the people mercenary, unprincipled and  
miserable, and bring on the speedy destruc-  
tion of the state.

I therefore more earnestly exhort my  
countrymen to improve the present oppor-  
tunity, to be cautious in choosing wise and  
virtuous men, whose principles have been stea-  
dily, and fully in favour of the rights of the co-  
lonies, and who have shewn themselves ready  
to hazard their lives and fortunes, in defence  
of their country. Many such there are, and  
gratitude as well as self interest, teaches us  
to reward them with every honour at our  
disposal. Those whose conduct has been  
ambiguous and wavering, ought to be reject-  
ed. No dependence can be placed in men  
of that cast. And since after the utmost care  
and caution, we may still be deceived, it must  
afford us very foolish to trust any, whom  
we have reason beforehand to suspect.

I would also recommend it to the public  
to require a promise from every candidate,  
that he will endeavour by all constitutional  
methods to limit the duration of the Assem-  
bly to three years, and to procure regula-  
tions against every species of bribery and  
corruption.

From the General Evening Post, of October  
28, 1775, we have the following Ad-  
vices, viz.

LONDON, October 28.

YESTERDAY about noon his Majesty went  
from the Queen's Palace to St. James's, at-  
tended only by two footmen behind his coach.  
About ten minutes before two his Majesty got into  
the state coach, attended by the Duke of Ancaster  
and Lord Bruce, and proceeded to the House of  
Peers, where being seated on the Throne, and a  
message having been sent to the Commons, requir-  
ing their attendance, his Majesty opened the pre-  
sent session of Parliament with the following Speech.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,  
"THE present situation of America, and my  
constant desire to have your advice, (a) concurrence,  
and assistance on every important occasion, have  
determined me to call you thus early together.

"Those who have long too successfully laboured  
to inflame my people in America by gross misrep-  
resentations, (b) and to infuse into their minds a system  
of opinions repugnant to the true constitution of the  
colonies, and to their subordinate relation to Great  
Britain, now openly avow their revolt, hostility,  
and rebellion. They have raised troops, and are  
collecting a naval force; they have seized the public  
revenue, and assumed to themselves legislative, ex-  
ecutive, and judicial powers, which they already  
exercise in the most arbitrary manner, over the per-  
sons and properties of their fellow subjects: (c) And  
although many of these unhappy people may still  
retain their loyalty, and may be too wise not to see

the fatal consequence of this usurpation, and with  
to resist it, yet the torrent of violence has been strong  
enough to compel their acquiescence, till a sufficient  
force shall appear to support them.

"The authors and promoters of this de-  
perate conspiracy have, in the conduct of it,  
derived great advantage from the difference  
of our intentions and theirs. They mean  
only to amuse by vague expressions of at-  
tachment to the Parent State, and the strong-  
est protestations of loyalty to me, whilst they  
were preparing for a general revolt. (d) On  
our part, though it was declared in your  
last session that a rebellion existed within the  
province of the Massachusetts Bay; yet  
even that province we wished rather to re-  
claim than to subdue. The resolutions of  
Parliament breathed a spirit of moderation  
and forbearance; (e) conciliatory propositions  
accompanied the measures taken to enforce  
authority; and the coercive acts were  
adapted to cases of criminal combinations  
amongst subjects not then in arms. I have  
acted with the same temper; anxious to  
prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion  
of the blood of my subjects; (f) and the cala-  
mities which are inseparable from a state of  
war; still hoping that my people in Ame-  
rica would have discerned the traitorous  
views of their leaders, and have been con-  
vinced, that to be a subject of Great Britain,  
with all its consequences, is to be the freest  
member of any civil society in the known  
world. (g)

"The rebellious war now levied is be-  
come more general, and is manifestly car-  
ried on for the purpose of establishing an  
independent empire. (h) I need not dwell upon  
the fatal effects of the success of such a plan.  
The object is too important, the spirit of  
the British nation too high, the resources  
with which God hath blessed her too nume-  
rous, to give up so many Colonies which  
she has planted with great industry, nursed  
with great tenderness, encouraged with ma-  
ny commercial advantages, and protected  
and defended at much expence of blood and  
treasure. (i)

"It is now become the part of wisdom,  
and (in its effects) of clemency, to put a spee-  
dy end to these disorders, by the most deci-  
sive exertions. For this purpose, I have  
increased my naval establishment, and  
greatly augmented my land forces; but in  
such a manner as may be the least burthen-  
some to my kingdoms. (j)

"I have also the satisfaction to inform  
you, that I have received the most friendly  
offers of foreign assistance; and if I shall  
make any treaties in consequence thereof,  
they shall be laid before you. And I have, in  
testimony of my affection for my people, (k)  
who can have no cause in which I am not  
equally interested, sent to the garrisons of  
Gibraltar and Port Mahon a part of my Elec-  
toral troops, in order that a larger number  
of the established forces of this kingdom may  
be applied to the maintenance of its au-  
thority; and the national militia, planned  
and regulated with equal regard to their rights,  
safety, and protection of my crown and peo-  
ple, may give a farther extent and activity  
to our military operations.

"When the unhappy and deluded mul-  
titude against whom this force will be direct-  
ed, shall become sensible of their error, (l) I shall  
be ready to receive the misfit with tenderness  
and mercy! and in order to prevent the in-  
conveniences which may arise from the great  
distance of their situation, and to remove, as  
soon as possible the calamities which they  
suffer, I shall give authority to certain per-  
sons upon the spot, to grant general or par-  
ticular pardons and indemnities, in such  
manner, and to such persons as they shall  
think fit, and to receive the submission of  
any Province or Colony which shall be dis-  
posed to return to its allegiance. It may be  
also proper to authorize the persons so com-  
missioned to restore such Province or Colo-  
ny, so returning to its allegiance, to the free  
exercise of its trade and commerce, and to  
the same protection and security, as if such  
Province or Colony had never revolted. (m)

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.  
"I have ordered the proper claims for  
the ensuing year to be laid before you; and  
I rely on your affection to me, and your re-  
solution to maintain the just rights of the  
country, for such supplies as the present cir-  
cumstances of our affairs require. (n) Among  
the many unavoidable ill consequences of



this rebellion, none affects me more sensibly than the extraordinary burthen which it must create to my faithful subjects. (v)

"My Lords, and Gentlemen

"I have fully opened to you my views and intentions. The constant employment of my thoughts, and the most earnest wishes of my heart, tend wholly to the safety and happiness of all my people. (p) and to the re-establishment of order and tranquillity thro' the several parts of my dominions, in a close connection and constitutional dependence. (q) You see the tendency of the present disorders, and I have stated to you the measures which I mean to pursue for suppressing them. (r)—Whatever remains to be done, that may further contribute to this end, I commit to your wisdom. (s) And I am happy to add, that as well from the assurances I have received, as from the general appearance of affairs in Europe, I see no probability that the measures which you may adopt will be interrupted by disputes with any foreign power."

As soon as his Majesty's Speech had been read in the Upper Assembly by the Lord Chancellor and Clerk of that Honourable Assembly, Lord Townsend rose up, and in a very manly and masterly manner went fully into the unhappy disputes between America and this country; at the conclusion of which he moved an humble Address to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech. His Lordship was seconded by Lord Dudley. The Marquis of Rockingham was the next who spoke; he differed greatly in opinion from the two first mentioned Lords, and at the end of his speech proposed an amendment to the Address, which brought on a very interesting and long debate, in which the following Right Honourable Members assisted with the three above, Lord Rochford, Lord Coventry, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Sandwich, Lord Lyttleton, the Bishop of Peterborough, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Effingham, Lord Grosvenor, the Duke of Manchester, Lord Gower, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Shelburne, Lord Warwick, and Lord Ferrers; after which the question was put for agreeing to the amendment, and the house divided, when the numbers were as follow; Not Contents 69, Proxies 11; Contents 29, Proxies 0.

The House again divided upon the Address as originally moved for; Contents 66, Proxies 10; Not Contents 33.

The House broke up about eleven o'clock, and adjourned till next day.

The arguments in the House of Peers turned entirely on American affairs. The Lords in A—n candidly owned they had been misinformed last year, and that their measures were consequently founded in error, and had therefore failed of success. (v) This conclusion furnished matter of severe remark to the Lords of the Minority; the B—of P— pointed out the false policy of continuing the dispute with the Colonies, and urged Administration to stop the further ravages of fire and sword. The D—of R— followed the R—P— in his argument with his usual inaccuracy and ineligance of manner, but with much force of matter. (u) Lord S—ne, in a most warm and picturesque flow of words, painted the present ill effects of the contest, and shewed how much more fatal the consequences might be if the unnatural war was pursued. His Lordship was extremely severe upon Administration for the impotency and inexpediency of their measures; and after intimating that the introduction of foreign troops without leave of Parliament, was high treason to the constitution, hoped that the day would come, when those who put that part of the speech into his M—y's mouth, which mentions their being sent to Gibraltar and Minorca, would be called to a proper account, and undergo an exemplary punishment. Lord G—r spoke to the fallacy of the Address, and the unfair means used to procure them, which he proved by citing an instance of shameful partiality and undue influence, which fell within his own knowledge. Lord F—r opposed the Address.

The business of Parliament was opened in the House of Commons by swearing in several Members; after which the Speaker read twice his Majesty's most gracious speech from the Throne; whereupon Mr. Ackland, son of Sir Thomas Ackland, moved for a dutiful and loyal Address to his Majesty in a very elaborate speech, highly commending the lenity and forbearance of government with respect to America, (v) and enforcing the necessity of assuring his Majesty of the approbation of the measures already taken against the Americans, and of firm support from his faithful Commons in the prosecution of the war. (w)

The motion for an address was seconded by Mr. Lyttleton, late Governor of Jamaica, who likewise expatiated on the necessity of strengthening the hands of government.

Lord John Cavendish moved for an amendment, which occasioned a long and warm conversation, in which the ministry were pretty roundly told of the fatal effects of the measures of the last sessions.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor spoke

against the Address; called the war against the Americans a murderous war; and said, that he should consider every subject who fell on either side as assassinated by the Minister, and their blood to be laid to his charge; he concluded with recommending an Address to the King, that he would be pleased to point out some method of conciliating the affections of the subjects of all parts of the empire. (x)

Governor Johnston spoke on the insufficiency of the present forces, to carry this favourite point of Administration! He averred, that a general dissatisfaction prevailed among the King's troops, already at Boston; and that three field officers of the five regiments, lately embarked at Cork, solicited leave to resign; of this he pledged himself to bring evidence to the bar, and dared them to call for it. (y)

General Conway defended the Americans with an unusual warmth of argument: He called for information from the Treasury Bench, what part of America we might deem our own: Asked whether Canada, whether Halifax, nay, whether Boston itself, owned at this time the superiority of the British arms?—He declared his confidence forbade his assent to the butchery of the Provincials; and therefore he firmly protested against the Address. (z)

Lord George Germaine replied to him in favour of the Address, and consequently supported the measures of government; but threw out nothing new, except that he had received a letter from Gen. Burgoyne, who said, that notwithstanding the distresses and obstacles the King's troops met with, they were zealous and determined in defence of their country. (3)

Colonel Barre entered minutely into the consequences of the summer campaign, described the situation of the King's forces as on a war, or little trespass of land, blocked up within the walls of Boston, and the fleet not even master of the river in which it lies: He drew a conclusion, that if any army of 25,000 of our forces, with 2000 Provincials, and a fleet of 25 sail of the line, with more than 20 many frigates, were three years in subduing Canada, though completed every spring—what little prospect could there be for so poor men to effect the conquest of all America. (4) He told the ministry, that as he expected but little information from him, he would give him some—that he had received a letter from a Major Caldwell, who was settled on a large estate in Canada, who assured him, that the Canadians were not by any means so desirous of the war; that he had tried the arts of persuasion in vain; that he assembled about 1,200 of them together, who came with large flocks, but had concealed 4000 in the woods, which they were determined to make use of against the English, if they forced them to take either side: Colonel Barre further added, that General Carleton and Lord Pitt, were within a quarter of an hour of falling into the hands of John J. Harbert, a barber, who was now a Major in the Provincial service: He observed, that he and his friends were captured by the Ministry as the leaders of faction; that their conversation with each other was, which of them should go to the Tower first; but this they regarded not; as to the King they could not wish to do, for their ancestors seated his family on the throne, but to carry their point against the present unfeeling administration, he would readily go to the block. (5)

Lord Barrington answered Governor Johnston, and Col. Barre, and denied the dissimulation of the officers, &c. assured the House, that they would receive satisfactory accounts to the contrary in seven or eight days. (6)

The Solicitor General likewise replied to Colonel Barre, accused him of drawing false inferences from his own premises, entered with great spirit into the merits of the present vigorous measures (admitting we had lost all the places they would inhere) in order to put us upon a proper footing to enter even upon a negotiation with the Americans. (7)

At 10 o'clock Mr. Burke rose and spoke for near two hours. He raised the laugh of the House at Lord N—'s expense, by repeating some vaunting expressions (which he declared had fallen from his Lordship in parliament heretofore) and pacing them in a ridiculous contrast with the unfortunate events which have of late taken place. Speaking seriously of the present situation of affairs, he compared America to a people who had emancipated themselves, and defied the mother country as a piratical disturber of the peace and the naval trade of the Colonies. The disgraceful blocking up of our troops in Boston, he portrayed with his wonted ability of description; and after lamenting the danger of this country, if the dispute with America continued, he advised administration no longer to make England appear like a porcupine, armed at all points with acts of parliament, oppressive to the trade and freedom of America, but to throw a friendly condescension, and to meet the Colonists with open arms. (8)

Mr. Charles Fox followed Mr. Burke, and with his usual vehemence and asperity aimed his satire personally at Lord N—th, describing his Lordship as the blundering pilot who had brought us into our present difficulties. Administration (says Mr. Fox) caught at having brought us into such a dilemma as the effect of men cannot extricate us from; they have reason to cry aloud in triumph! Lord Chatham, the King of Pitts, say Alexander the Great, never gained more in one campaign, than the noble Lord has lost—he has lost a whole Continent—most able adviser, most accomplished General!—Mr. Fox mixed his rally with some very serious observations on the conduct of the Ministry, and took occasion to mention the old political distinction of Whig and Tory, describing the present members of A—n as enemies to freedom and rank Tories. (9)

As soon as he concluded, Lord N—th, rose, and after entering into a long justification of himself, and the plan of conduct he had pursued while in office, (replying with considerable spirit to the insinuations which had been thrown out against him by Lord John Cavendish, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and other speakers in opposition) his Lordship justified the measures of Administration, shewing, by strong arguments, that they were founded as much in prudence and wisdom, as the situation of affairs would allow. (10) His Lordship next entered into a disquisition

of the terms Whig and Tory, and proved that the present ministers acted on the true principles of Whiggism, and that the measures sketched out in the speech, and echoed back in the address, as proper to be offered to America, were most likely to effect an honourable reconciliation.

At 10 minutes after one Mr. Dunning rose. He pointed out the illegality of introducing foreign troops into any part of his Majesty's dominions, without the consent of parliament, and shewed the bad tendency of such a measure, and of what evil consequences it might hereafter be productive, were it now suffered to pass into a precedent. He was replied to by the Attorney General.

The House did not sit till past four o'clock on Friday morning. Upon a division, there appeared, For the Address without any amendment, 218 Against it, 108

Majority 110  
The following is a Copy of the Petition of the Commons Council to the House of Lords and Commons which was presented to each House by the Sheriff on Tuesday last. They are both in the same words with only a variation of the address.

The humble Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of London, in Common Council assembled. Sheweth, THAT this Court having taken into its most serious consideration the present distressed situation of our fellow subjects in America, are exceedingly alarmed for the consequences of these coercive measures, which are pursuing against them—measures that must (notwithstanding the great uncertainty of their justice) eventually be productive of new and more burthensome wars, the increase of an enormous national debt, and finally, we fear the loss of the most valuable branch of our commerce, on which the existence of an infinite number of industrious manufacturers and mechanics entirely depends.

That his Majesty having been graciously pleased, in answer to a late humble and dutiful address and petition in this House, praying a cessation of hostilities with America for the purpose of obtaining time, and thereby giving an opportunity for a happy and lasting reconciliation with his Majesty's American colonies: to declare, that he should abide by the sense of his parliament; and that he should conceive it to be their indispensable duty, to apply to the Right Hon. House, that it will be pleased to adopt such measures for the bettering of the present unhappy disputes between the mother country and the colonies, as may be speedy, permanent, and honourable.

On Tuesday 3 a new petition of Mr. Syre to the House of Commons, praying an order for an order for the borough of Bedford in Suffolk, was presented to the House by Mr. Sawbridge, Lord Mayor elect, and seconded by Sir George Young.

An account of what passed yesterday on his Majesty's going to the House of Peers.—Mr. S—'s commitment to the Tower having raised the curiosity of the public to an extraordinary pitch, the streets of Westminster were crowded by crowds in the morning.—On Tuesday a band bill, signed "A. Per. M. Chatham," was distributed in great numbers, which produced an answer on the following day intimating that the Magistrate had provided of that means to apprehend, and bring to justice, persons attempting to violate the law. Fifty to stand of these last papers were distributed. Sir John Paking's advertisement combined with the above circumstances to make people imagine something very extraordinary was to happen. The Middlesex Justice (11) attended at the house of Mr. Guilford, Westminster, at an early hour, and about 30 of their constituents were stationed in the Court-room. Another large body of constables placed themselves at the door of the Swan Tavern, Westminster-bridge.—At a quarter before one o'clock a body of about 40 constables filed through the Park to the Palace, and in this time the number of people in the Park only could not be less than 25,000; but their least splendour and good humour; nothing like treason, or misprision of treason.—His Majesty left the Palace about two; and the procession was in the following order: two horse grenadiers, with swords drawn to clear the way; three state coaches; a fly, filled with noblemen and gentlemen in waiting; a body of horse guards; trumpets; a body of gendarmes of the guards; fourteen of his Majesty's footmen two and two; his Majesty's coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, with footmen on each side; a party of horse-guards followed by the constables almost under the heels of the horses. All was quiet in the Park save a few faint hisses, and a few, ill-sound huzzas. At the door of the Parliament house a little hissing. When the King arrived, the guns of St. James were fired, and again on his leaving the House; and during the period of his being there, two of the horse guards paraded Parliament-street to see that all was quiet. His Majesty was in the House just 20 minutes, and he returned as probably as he went. The whole number of the people assembled on this occasion were estimated at 60,000.

If his M—y had been taken into custody yesterday, it must have been by the ladies; for there were five women to three men in the Park through.

Friday, October 27.

Resolved and read several petitions for bringing in appeals.

The Lord Chancellor acquainted the House that his Majesty had been waited on pursuant to their order, to know when he would be attended with their Address of thanks, and that his Majesty had appointed two o'clock. The Chancellor and several of the members, accordingly proceeded to St. James's, and presented the following Humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

Most gracious Sovereign, WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

With the utmost abhorrence and indignation we see the real design of those desperate men, (12) who, by the grossest misrepresentations have deluded and precipitated our unhappy fellow subjects in America, into measures no less subversive of their own happiness and true interests, than dangerous to the prosperity and safety of Great Britain (13) The powers they have assumed, and the arbitrary and oppressive acts which they have done, (14) leave no doubt of their traitorous purpose to induce the Colonies to shake off the control of the supreme legislature; and to bury in an ungrateful oblivion, the remembrance of the great industry with which they

have been planted; the suffering core with which they have been nursed; the many advantages which they have enjoyed, and the expense of blood and treasure with which they have been protected by this nation (15)

We cannot avoid expressing our concern, that the great tenderness with which your Majesty has proceeded, and the conciliatory disposition which appeared in the last session of parliament, (16) instead of having the desired effect of unseceding the misled, and establishing a confidence in the parent state, (17) have been turned to the advantage, and made instrumental to the purposes of this dangerous attempt, and which we acknowledge this to be the consequence of the difference of opinion which prevailed here and in America. (18) we are penetrated with a just sense of the motives which have regulated your Majesty's endeavours to prevent, if it had been possible, the effusion of the blood of our fellow subjects, and the calamities which are inseparable from a state of war, (19) but since the rebellion is now become more general, and manifests the purpose of establishing and maintaining an independent empire, (20) we cannot but applaud your Majesty's resolution to vindicate the rights, the interests, and the honour of this kingdom, by a speedy and most decisive exertion; (21) and for this purpose, we think it our indispensable duty to declare, that we will support your Majesty with our lives and fortunes; (22) and being fully persuaded, that in the present state of their disorders, the most active will, in its effect, be the most merciful mode of proceeding. (23) we hear with pleasure that your Majesty has increased your naval establishment, and also greatly augmented your land forces. (24) We are sensible of your Majesty's kind consideration, in having done it in such a manner as may be the least burthensome to your kingdoms; (25) and your Majesty may be assured that we shall cheerfully concur in whatever may be necessary to enable your Majesty to profit of the friendly dispositions of foreign powers. (26)

We are deeply impressed by the precious motives which induced your Majesty to send a part of your colonial troops to the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, by which assistance this country will be enabled to employ a larger number of its own established forces in the maintenance of its authority; (27) and we return your Majesty our sincere thanks for having so providentially pointed out to us a farther resource in that national body of men, so constitutional in their nature, the militia of this kingdom.

We cannot sufficiently admire your Majesty's benevolent declaration, that when the wished for period arrives, that the unhappy and deluded multitude against whom this force will be directed; shall become sensible of their error, (28) your Majesty will receive the misled with tenderness and mercy; (29) and we are fully sensible of the wife and compassionate sentiment which has determined your Majesty to delegate authority to certain persons upon the spot, to grant general or particular pardons and indemnities, in such a manner, and to such persons as they shall think fit, and to receive the submission of any province or colony which shall be disposed to return to its allegiance; (30) and we will most readily concur in granting to the persons so commissioned such farther powers as may best tend to promote and effectuate your Majesty's salutary measures. (31)

Permit us, Sir, to offer our grateful acknowledgments to your Majesty for the full and explicit communication which your Majesty has been pleased to make to us, (32) and at the same time to express the just sense we entertain of the numerous blessings we enjoy, flowing from the force of never-ceasing attention with which your Majesty is occupied for the safety and happiness of all your people; (33) and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we participate the same desire which animates your royal breast, (34) and feel no other wish than to re-establish order and tranquillity through the several parts of your dominions, upon the basis of a close connection with, and constitutional dependence upon, Great Britain. (35) To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer.

My Lords, I Receive with the most sensible satisfaction this Address, so fully expressive of your duty and loyalty to me. Nothing can be more acceptable than the assurances you give of your utmost support to enable me to re-establish order and tranquillity throughout all my dominions, and I shall most heartily concur with any measures that may tend to so salutary a purpose.

House of Commons, Friday October 27. A report was made from the Committee appointed to draw up an Address to his Majesty, that the Committee had drawn up an Address, which was read.

Resolved, That the said Address be presented to his Majesty, by the whole house.

Ordered, That such members as are of the privy council do wait on his Majesty to know when he will be attended therewith.

A motion being made for the re-committing the Address, a great debate ensued in which most of the principal speakers on both sides took a very warm part. Particular objection was made to the



...the various confederations which induced your Majesty to take this step," (meaning the introduction of his electoral troops into the garrisons of Gibraltar and Port Mahon.) The gentlemen in opposition considered this clause as a full approbation of the measure, whilst the friends of administration considered it was no more than a compliment to his Majesty's good intentions, and left the measure itself a matter of future deliberation. Mr. W—d—n—e and Mr. D—n—g had a long conversation upon the different interpretations of the clause.

Mr. C—wall acknowledged that there had been mismanagement somewhere; but whether by the Parliament in not granting a sufficient force; by the Ministry in not properly applying the force granted; or by the officers who had the command of them, in not exerting them efficiently, he would not then assert, but probably might one day afford matter for enquiry in that House. However, he could not avoid saying thus much in favour of Administration, that a Minister in future events than the rest of his countrymen, cannot take any great step without having the cry of the people with him; had government demanded 40,000 men the last session to send to America, the people would have shot them mad, but now that the people were with him, he did not doubt of success. He confessed the Members very severely, who had voted last session against Administration, and expressed themselves very differently in this debate. He alluded particularly to Mr. Ch. Fox who he said, as well as himself, had been raised to very important offices in the State at two early an age.

Mr. Fox in reply, protested that he had been deceived by the Ministry; he had been taught to believe that Government had so many friends in America, that the appearance of a few regiments there would give them security in avowing themselves, secure obedience to our laws, and ensure peace; that upon this principle he had voted for sending over the forces last session; peace was his object in that measure, but now that the Minister declared himself for war, he could not but object to his proceedings.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland said it would be ridiculous in Administration to recede at present, or to listen to conciliatory measures, whilst America was making to effect a resistance; that all Europe would say, we had told our inability to enforce our rights, and therefore were glad to accommodate matters upon any terms; that when we had regained and re-established our authority there, he would be happy to join in any plan for the better and more happy government of that part of the Empire. He said it was not uncommon for Great Britain to be unsuccessful in the beginning, and victorious in the progress and conclusion of her wars, and that he was not at all dismayed by the gloomy pictures which some gentlemen were pleased to draw of our perilous and deplorable situation.

Mr. Th—e insisted, that decency demanded that we should secure his Majesty thanks for the considerations which induced him to take the step, though we might afterwards condemn the measure. *Sumpter in made sed jussit in re*, should ever be a maxim in British minds; he declared that it was his opinion that the Bill of Rights did not forbid the introduction of foreign troops into our territories abroad; that it only mentioned this Kingdom; that consequently he could no more see any illegality than he could danger, in the measure.

Sir William W—e insisted, that the Bill of Rights was only declaratory of rights existing prior to that act, that therefore the people were not to confine their claims to the literal terms of it, but to recur to the great principles upon which that declaration was founded.

Mr. D—n—g agreed upon the same grounds.

Governor J—n—th—e resigned the conduct of Administration pretty severely; he declared that he was certain the Hanoverian soldiers could not be tried by martial law for any offences, that if they should be tried, they would have an action in Great Britain against their officers, and that if any of them should be put to death in consequence of the sentence of a Court Martial, those who gave the sentence would be guilty of murder according to our laws; he insisted, that our garrisons abroad were, in the true sense of the word, a part of this Kingdom, and he was against the clause as a dangerous precedent.

Mr. G—ville very pathetically deplored the state of our national affairs, and was convinced he said, that nothing but misfortune could be the consequence. Let Administration say he call the Pope from Rome, the Multi from Constantinople, the High Priest from the Synagogue to their aid, let them put the assassinating knife into the hands of Slaves, and teach them to butcher their masters, yet still the event must be ruinous to this nation. Suppose America conquered, its towns desolated, its fields laid waste, we must keep up a large standing army to support our triumph; but can we make them in such a state of misery, money sufficient to pay for their own chains? Can we make them build up their shattered cities by force?

Mr. F—land, tho' he confessed his dislike to the employing foreign mercenaries, without the consent of Parliament, declared his objection to the recommitment of the Address. He did not wish to impede the measures of government at so critical a time, but he wished the Minister had called the Parliament together last summer, rather than take that step without their concurrence, however necessary the step might have been; he was sorry, he said, that so little advantage had been made of the grants made last session for the purpose of enforcing American obedience, and threw out some severe remarks upon that indolence of temper, and dislike to business, which seemed inherent in the character of the Minister; and to this disposition he attributed the little success of what he ventured to call our summer's campaign in America; however, he sweetened this dose of censure with a great many compliments on the val abilities and amiable disposition of the noble Lord.

This called up Lord North, who, after some difference about order, observed, that he would not have persisted so much in his desire to be heard, had not something which had fallen from the gentleman who spoke last, demanded a reply, which might not come so well at another time. He was greatly obliged to the gentleman, he said, for that candid and boldness with which he had treated his character. He was not displeased to hear his faults from what a motive they might be suggested; sometimes, as in the present instance, they were suggested by candour, and sometimes by malicious ones. Those who suggested them from the first cause he thanked and esteemed; those who displayed them from the latter principle he despised. He confessed that in

defence of temper which Mr. F—land had noticed, and that dislike to business, but declared that he was forced into the post he now held; that stormy and tempestuous as the ocean is, through which he has to steer, he would never of his own accord abandon it till the storm had subsided; he acknowledged he had been deceived in events, but that he had adopted his measures last session to the best of his ability, not imagining that all America would have armed in the cause. It was early, he said, to see what had happened, but who could have foreseen that there would happen so? Administration had proceeded upon the information they had received; if gentlemen were in possession of better information, why did they not communicate it? He said, that when he adopted the necessary plan of sending Hanoverians to our garrisons, he had not a doubt of the legality of the measure; that if it should be found that he was mistaken in this point, though the matter itself should be approved, any danger which might be decreed from the precedent might be prevented by a bill of indemnity; that the necessity of taking such a step was clear, from the danger of confiding solely in our militia for the internal defence of the nation, however brave they might be; and if he had waited for the meeting of Parliament our troops in Gibraltar and Port Mahon could not be brought over time enough to have admitted of an early and vigorous exertion of our forces against the rebels. To call the Parliament in the middle of summer, would, he said, have been exceedingly disagreeable and hurtful to the nation, and many instances could not be found in our history of a Parliament called to early as the present. He had, he said, as great a veneration for liberty as any man in that House; and he hoped the Americans were too brave and worthy of their glorious ancestors, to hesitate a moment in their choice between slavery or war, between ignominy or death; but in the present instance there was no question of slavery. (34) Their friends have said, that they only wished to be put on the same footing on which they were in 1763. He asserted, that Administration wished for no more, and he could not believe that America, without money, without trade, without resources, could continue to prefer a ruinous and lasting war with the increased power of Great Britain, to the blessings of liberty and peace in a happy dependence on her. (35) He spoke very pathetically of the integrity of his heart, and of the happiness which he hoped to derive in the last moment of his life, from the testimony of his own conscience; and concluded with a beautiful description of the envied, splendid wretchedness of his ministerial situation. (36)

Col B—e, in a very ludicrous manner, observed, that the noble Lord, could very calmly bear to hear his faults announced from some quarters; that his Lordship stood the attacks of a certain *northern diabolist* with a very good grace, but he was infinitely shocked with the *brag*, and what was acknowledged to be extremely candid on one side of the House, was downright malice from another; he kissed the rod in some hands, and is exceedingly docile, but is very fore when the lash is taken by some others. The reason, he said, which induced all America to take arms sooner than the noble Lord had expected, was to oppose a common enemy, the circumstance put him in mind of a speech made by Marshal S—t—m—ber to the British troops as they were crossing the river Boyie in Ireland, *where devils met against walls not enemies*; at length the house was recalled to the question by Sir George Young, who proposed an amendment, which being out of order, was not put after some altercation, the question before them was put, and the house divided, when the numbers were 176 to 71.

Lord North then moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower his Majesty to call out the militia when a rebellion appeared in any part of his dominions, which was carried, and the house rose immediately (about a quarter after a this morning) and adjourned till Monday.

This day at 5 o'clock, the address of the House of Commons was presented to his Majesty at St James's.

This morning Stephen Sayre, Esq; by virtue of a habeas corpus granted by Lord Mansfield, was carried from the Tower to Lord Mansfield's house, where his case was argued; when his Lordship was pleased to discharge him on bail, himself in 500l. penalty, and two sureties in 250l. each.

**TO THE PRINTER.**  
*On the KING'S Speech, and the LORDS' Address.*

THE foregoing speech, put into his Majesty's mouth, by his traitorous Ministry, together with the Address of the Lords thereon, are a collection of the most infamous and wicked falsehoods that ever were uttered in public:—*Falsehoods* that were known to be so by great numbers who heard them, by thousands in Great Britain and Ireland, and by ten thousands in the American Colonies.

These falsehoods are the more criminal and detestable, because of the tyrannical and bloody designs, to effect which they were framed and uttered.

To prevent, if I can, any person from being deceived by them, I send you here with, some Remarks to be published in your paper, and have, in the speech and address marked the places where the Remarks are to be introduced.—But as it was impossible for us to avoid making them too long to be inserted in the same paper with the speech and address, your Readers are requested when they read *these*, if they should feel any disposition to approve any part of them, that may appear plausible, or to be intimidated by the hostile preparations and intentions held forth and implied in other parts, to be upon their guard in both cases, against deception, and to suspend their approbation and their fears, for neither of which there is any just ground, till they have read the Remarks intended for your next paper.

*An American Freeman from Birth to Death.*  
New York, 10th January, 1776.

**WILLIAMSBURG, December 23.**  
*Extract of a letter from Col. Woodford, to the Honourable President of the Convention.*

"SIR, Norfolk, Dec. 15, 1775.

"I wrote you last night; since then nothing material has happened; we still remain in the same situation. This morning a midshipman, with a flag of truce, arrived on board the ships of war and other vessels in the harbour, of which there is a very large fleet—I have the worst opinion of the people here, and have no doubt but every thing relating to us is laid before his Lordship."

*Extract of a letter from Col. Scott, to Capt. Southall, dated Norfolk, Dec. 17.*

"DEAR SIR,

"I have just time to inform you that we have at last got possession of the most horrid place I ever beheld; I mean Norfolk. Almost all the inhabitants fled on board the ships. Flags are continually passing, asking water, provision, or to exchange prisoners. Duty is harder than I ever saw before, our guards have not been relieved for 48 hours. The men of war fell down last evening about a mile, and left a brig with 5000 bushels of salt behind, which our guard took, and brought to the wharf, but have not got one bushel on shore yet. We have got on board the vessel, Mr. Cary Michell."

**PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1776.**  
*Extract of a letter from Beverly, Dec. 18.*

"You no doubt have heard of Capt. Mienly, who goes in a privateer out of this harbour, because his name is famous; and as many towns contend for the honour of his birth as there did for that of Homer's, Capt. Mienly has brought into this harbour in the course of a fortnight two large brigs of 230 tons each, laden with military stores and provisions, two ships 300 tons each, laden with English goods, porter, live hogs, &c. to the amount of 40000l. sterling the whole. A sloop is just brought in here from Virginia, laden with corn, oats, potatoes &c. The Captain was a Midshipman belonging to the Otter sloop of war there, he was bound to Boston, and had been out 14 days—of the people on board, are two members of the Provincial Congress, two other persons of note, whom Lord Dunmore had taken prisoner, and ordered to Boston to be tried (it is supposed) for their lives.—There is likewise a Tory Colonel, who had initiated 300 slaves and convicts, but was defeated and obliged to fly to Lord Dunmore, who advised him to go to Boston, and recommended him to Gen. Howe for a commission."

"The prisoners with all the letters and papers (some of which are of great consequence) are just gone off to Head Quarters."

**NEW-YORK, January 11.**

On the 10th instant, the Governor issued a proclamation, to dissolve the assembly of this Colony, and writs were issued for a new election of Representatives of the people, to serve in General Assembly. The Sheriff of this city and county, has published an Advertisement, giving notice to the Freemen and Freeholders of the same, that he has appointed Thursday the first day of February next, for them to meet at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Green, near the Workhouse in the city, to elect four members to represent them in General Assembly. (The Advertisement expresses it thus: *To be Representatives of the said city and county, to assist the Captain General, or Commander in Chief, in a General Assembly.*

Montreal, Dec. 2. "Last night Gen. Wooster received information by letters from Boucherville, that a plan was laid for cutting off the communication between Gen. Montgomery's army and our garrison, and at one stroke, to destroy all the friends of the United Colonies;—that a magazine of arms, &c. was deposited with a Captain of the Militia, that the scheme was concerted, and to be conducted by St. Luc Lacorne, who had a strong party in readiness to put it in execution."

"On this intelligence, Colonel Ritama, with a detachment of 100 men, among whom was part of my company, was ordered in quest of the principal persons mentioned in the information.—About ten o'clock at night, we embarked in three bargeaux, crossed the river, and marched about 12 miles to Boucherville, where we surprised and took St. Luc Lacorne, his son in law, Major Campbell, and several others, whom we brought to General Wooster, who ordered them to La Prairie. In order to be sent down to one of the United Colonies.—I do not think the information was supported by sufficient evidence, but it was such as made it indispensable for the General to act as he did; and St. Luc La Corne was known to be a very dangerous person in Canada.—Our garrison is weak, but Gen. Wooster is taking the most prudent and spirited measures to put it in the best order of defence possible.—I hope a full conviction of the very great

importance of this place, and the necessity of a powerful army to defend the possession, in obtaining which, providence has favoured us in so remarkable a manner, will stimulate the United Colonies to send speedy and ample supplies of men, well fitted with every article necessary to that end; 10,000 men will secure the country against all attempts that may be made to retake it from them."

*Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Jan 7.*

"An express from Baltimore advises, that a small vessel just came in there from Hampton, which advises, that on the first instant, the men of war began firing on Norfolk, and continued it two days. The town was in flames when the vessel came off with the account."

[Many articles of news and pieces, intended for this paper, unavoidably omitted for want of room.]

**MR. HOLT,**

IN your paper of the 9th of December, I observe several letters to Dr. Kimmens, from his patients, relating their cases, and rendering him their thanks, for the great benefit they have received from his healing hand. As these letters were designed, as attestations to the world, of the Doctor's skill, the public have an undoubted right to the authority of the facts produced to evince it.

When a Physician by diligence and application to his business, endeavours to shine in his profession, and devotes his talents to the service of his fellow men, he merits applause. But when he endeavours to raise a character by fraud and imposition, publishing to the world, the most notorious falsehoods, to obtain his end; it is a debt which every man owes the public, to rise up and discover the cheat. I am not able to determine with regard to the truth of the two cases, related of cures in the king's evil; But the case of Thomas Pott's, who sends his thanks for being cured of a cancer on his lip, is not so happily selected to answer the end of wiping a speck from the Doctor's character, and giving a striking incontestable proof of his skill in that painful malady. So far was he from being cured, or receiving any benefit, that he grew worse, from the time he put himself under the Doctor's care, till he died; which was on the 22d of July, something more than a month before the date of his letter to Dr. Kimmens, expressing his grateful emotions of his heart, for a radical cure. If the Doctor's other patients were in the same situation when they wrote, with Mr. Pott's, their publications may not improperly be styled, *Letters from the dead to the living*; and though we may not expect they should be highly moral or entertaining, yet if the Doctor should be disposed to keep up the correspondence, (which his philanthropy will doubtless prompt him to do) may we not expect some notable discoveries will be made in the healing art, by the inhabitants of the world's world?

I am, yours, JAMES COG-WELL.

Stamford, 5th January, 1776.

**TO BE SOLD BY SAMUEL VAN HORNE,**  
*At the lower end of Wall Street.*

MADEIRA Wine, from eight to 20 years old, Port, Claret, Jamaica spirits, warranted ten years old; old Brandy, Quass Bottles, and wickered bottles, from five to eight gallon. 23—26

**MONEY TO BE LET.**  
ON Approved Security, from One Hundred to One Thousand Pound.—Enquire of the Printer. 23—26

**TO BE SOLD,**  
A LIKELY HEALTHY young Negro WENCH, 16 years of age, has had the small Pox and Measles sold for no fault, but went of employ.—Enquire of the Printer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a narrow bridle CO W, about three years old, very small, her forehead white.—The owner is desirous to call, pay charges and take her away. 23—26

**ABRAHAM CANNON.**

**Boulting-Cloths,**  
AND a few Tuns of STRAINED OIL, to be Sold.—Inquire at BENJAMIN UNDERHILL'S, near Beekman's Slip. New York, 11th January, 1776. 23—

**Forty Shillings Reward.**  
RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Jamaica, on Long-Island, a negro man named MINK; had on when he went away, a blue farrow coat, and brown under cloths, a brogue well made follow, about five feet ten inches high; was seen at John M. Scott's, Esq; on Monday the 8th instant. Whoever secures the said negro, so as the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by SAMUEL SMITH. 23—6

Jamaica, 10th January, 1776.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, to the respective creditors of Daniel Perine, junr, an insolvent debtor, now confined for debt, in the common goal of the free borough and town of Elizabeth, in said county, that they be and appear, before two of the judges of the Inferior Court of common pleas, for the said county of Essex, at the court house in Elizabeth-Town, on Monday the nineteenth day of February next, by two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said debtor's estate should not be made, and he discharged from his confinement; agreeable to an act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of said province of New Jersey, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors." made and published in the twelfth year of his present Majesty's reign. 23—28



## POET'S CORNER.

A RESUS, in answer to one published in the NEW YORK JOURNAL, N<sup>o</sup>. 1750.  
By a L A D Y.

HE, who in word or thought will own  
No God but one, supreme, alone;  
Is cautious how he writes,  
Lest he should heavily gifts profane,  
By uttering in some Heathen name,  
To show pedantic flights.  
He speaks with truth, doth falsehood dread,  
By virtue's principles is led,  
Unleas betray'd by sin,  
To act some inconsistent part,  
Which he repents with contrite heart,  
And owns his guilt therein.  
An Art or Acquisition rare,  
Which often captivates the fair  
And men of brightest parts;  
As sweet as music to the ear,  
It moves the souls of those that hear,  
And steals away their hearts.  
An Adversary by some applied,  
To wise discerners, who decide  
By rules which seldom fail.  
A Word that long has flood the test,  
And fills the esteem of the very best  
That can in life avail.  
Those hopes which fancy in the mind,  
Form, sometimes of chimeric kind,  
And much attention claim.  
A term, in vogue with the polite,  
Who celebrate the wedding night;  
And the denoting name.  
A Character, ascribed to those,  
Whose hearts can feel for other's woes,  
Can plead the widow's cause;  
No bribe demand for doing right,  
But holding charity in sight,  
Revere all virtue's laws.  
The oldest friend that stays on earth,  
That with creation had its birth;  
And something else beside,  
Which pure and subtle, felt not seen,  
Can softly touch, or cut; nor keen,  
And heaven and earth divide.  
A medium, by which things are known;  
Not even a sovereign's on a throne,  
Despite its friendly aid,  
The wise and good are both its friends,  
And when obtain'd, 'twill make amends,  
For due attention paid.  
A Place where learning long has reign'd,  
A Branch which Heaven's of peace ordain'd  
As emblem at the flood;  
A Male of that illustrious line,  
Which grew from human to divine;  
Heaven's gift, to make men good.  
The Day of those who rule a State,  
When virtuous actions make them great;  
A Point in earth and sky;  
An Epitaph to various things,  
To temples, mixtures, insects, Kings,  
Their power to specify.  
The Word discover'd last, repeat,  
The initial syllable complete,  
And will disclose a name,  
Whose praise, when tyranny is past,  
As long as time itself shall last,  
And live in virtuous fame.

## A FORGE with Six Fires.

To be built near Sterling, for Messrs Noble and Townsend, who will give

GREAT Encouragement to any person that will erect and complete the same. Any one that inclines to undertake it, must give in their proposals before the 1st of January, as immediately after that, it is intended to set about cutting and drawing the timber. As the roughness of the country makes it necessary to collect the timber while the snow is on the ground, the person that applies, ought to be strong handed. For further particulars apply to William Hawthurst in New-York.

N. B. Good encouragement will be given to those who undertake making Steel from Pig metal, in the German method, at the above FORGE is designed to be employed in that business, they having two fires at Sterling now making it, which steel they warrant equal to that imported from Germany; but should the purchasers not think so, they on returning the steel shall have their money returned. Any one applying to William Hawthurst in New-York, may be supplied therewith.

## JOHN MORTON.

HAVING removed his family and most of his goods out of town, and will be abroad most of the winter and spring, requests all those indebted to him, to pay their respective debts to Mr. James Morton, at his store in Queen-Street, between the Fly-market and Bowling-slip, and opposite to Messrs. Robert and John Murray's store; and as many of his customers are threatened backward in paying, he intends his books shall be put into a lawyer's hands, the first of March next.

## TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent LOT of GROUND, with a convenient house, barn, and garden, situated in the centre of Elizabeth-Town, East New-Jersey. The above premises lying upon the river, command a full view of the boats and small craft which come up to the town, as well as a prospect of the principal elegant buildings, and of all those who travel, to, and from the old and new ferries. For terms of sale, apply to JOSEPH TREAT, New-York, Dec. 18, 1775.

## DRUMS

Of the best Quality, manufactured in America, To be sold by the Printer.

## DRUMS

MADE and sold by Philip Pelton, upper end of Queen-Street, and by Daniel Pelton, in Chapel-Street, now called Beekman-Street, equal to any that have been imported, for sound or beauty. As said Peltons have great variety on hand, any gentlemen may be served at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The purchasers may depend upon having their Drums tun'd to sound all.

THE Printer is desired to inform the public, that Joseph Pearfall, mentioned in the list of delinquents in Queen's county, published in the New York Journal of December 28, 1775, is not Joseph Pearl fall, Watchmaker, of New York, now at Cowneck, on Long Island.  
January 2, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, who have any accounts unsettled, with the estate of BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, Esq. late of New-Haven, Attorney at Law, deceased, that they immediately send them in to the subscriber, for a speedy adjustment; and that all papers, accounts, &c. that were in the hands of Mr. Douglas, relative to business, or to any causes now depending in court, are delivered into the hands of JOHN TRUMBULL, Esq. Attorney at Law in New-Haven, until further orders and instructions are received.

ELIZABETH DOUGLAS, Executrix.  
New-Haven, Dec. 26, 1775.

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR HILL's newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balsam; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use, and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, gravel and consumptions. Doctor Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapped about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, is meant sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 4s. 6d. per bottle, or 4s. 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balsam and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Ofwego-Market, and by none else in this city.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

A quantity of German PRUNES,

To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

THOMAS HAZARD,

Has removed his store from New-York, to the house of the late Widow Noyes, in New-Haven, where he has for sale, cheap for cash only, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, Jewellery, &c. &c.

Also a variety of other articles, viz.

VIOLINS and Strings	Ag. nails
Flutes	Bolted axes
Spying glasses	Sand stones
Looking ditto	Corn mills
Dressing ditto	Brimsloes
Double branches	Salt petre
Blank books	Crocus martis
Hour and half hour	Hair trunks
glasses	Red ditto
Swan shot	Felt hats
Buck ditto	Emery
Small ditto	Fish skin
Best skins	Bellows
Horn and leather pow-	Shovels and tongs
der staks, with and	Brass scales
without springs	Steeleyards
Leather shot bags	Blue pots
Bullet pouches	Crucibles
Game bags	Moulding find
Saddle trees	Rotten stone
Cotton cards	Planes
Worsted and hair plushes	Anvils and sledges
Copper tea kettles	Silver Smith's tools grav'd
Bell metal kettles	Ditto plain
Iron ditto	Mill saws
Dripping pans	Cross cut ditto
Frying ditto	Hatters irons
Spades—Shovels	Taylor's ditto
Weights	Large iron wire
Whittling	Weavers brushes
Spanish brown	Ditto brushes
Yellow oler	Hatters trimmings

He requests all those indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book debt, to make immediate payment, either to him at New-Haven, or to Mr. EBENEZER HAZARD, Bookkeeper, near the Coffee-House, in New-York. Those to whom he is indebted are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled.

The large and convenient house at the corner of the Fly Market, and Queen-Street, [in which Mr. Hazard lately lived] is to be LET, until the first day of May next.

## THREE-PENCE per POUND

GIVEN BY

## JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.

Good encouragement given to Journeyman Paper makers, by said Keating. 73—

Newark, December 30, 1775.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 4<sup>th</sup> instant, from the subscriber, living in Newark, in the County of Essex, a brown Horse, short and deep low carriage, mostly paces. Had on a good saddle not half worn, with a new saddle cloth, yellow tapes and red binding. Supposed to be stolen by one James Morrison, who says he was a deserter from the regular service in Boston. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, had on a light coloured fur coat, black knit breeches, grey ribb'd worsted stockings, new shoes, yellow buckles, and light hair. Whoever secures the thief and horse, that the owner may have him again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive Four Pounds Reward, Forty Shillings for the horse, and all reasonable charges, paid by EBENEZER WARD, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

N. B. It is supposed said Morrison is gone towards Philadelphia.

## West-India RUM,

IMPROV'D, and APPROV'D. SUPERIOR to any ever made there, MADE and SOLD CHEAP by S. S. SKINNER, near KING'S COLLEGE, in NEW YORK.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership of Shaw and Long, being now dissolved, this is to request, all those who are indebted to them, by bond, note, or book debt, to be as speedy as possible, in discharging the same, either to John Shaw, or James Long, and all those to whom they are indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted.

## JOHN SIEMON, FURRIER,

At the corner of Hanover-Square, the Old Slip Market, nearly opposite Mr. Peter Goetli's, HAS for sale, a general assortment of *Muffs*, *Tippets*, *Cloak linings*, *Fur caps*, *gloves*, &c. &c. N. B. Said SIEMON has a few elegant *Muffs* and *Tippets* of Real Ermine.

## BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,

Removed from his house in Wall Street, to Beekman-Street, (formerly Chapel-Street)

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, for sale, a large quantity of BOTTLED PORTER, which he will warrant as good as any in London. For cash Twelve Shillings per dozen, or Nine if the bottles are returned.

Fine BOTTLED CIDER of a peculiar quality and flavour, at Nine Shillings per dozen—Cash for empty Quart Bottles.

To the PUBLIC.

## DOCTOR BLOUIN,

From Old France, living at Mr. Swigard's Chocolate-maker in Batteau Street.

MAKES and sells KEYSER'S FAMOUS Antivenereal PILLS, so well known for their superior efficacy, which cures all venereal diseases; all sores or ulcers if ever so old; the cancer, King's evil, phthirical cough, the asthma; consumption, if not too far gone; all diseases of the breast and lungs; obstructions, the sciatia, rheumatism, palsy, and all pains in the limbs, the leprosy, the yaws, sores and inflammations of the eye, dimness of the sight; the tooth-ach, and preserves the teeth from corruption, the old diarrhoea, old ague, and all the disorders proceeding from a depravation of humours, without hindering the patient to go about his business, &c. &c.—He likewise sells the Universal Powder, which is a true specific against worms of all kinds, and never fails to destroy them, and is the best purge that children can take—This Powder is an excellent remedy in the gravel, suppurations of urine, cures the scurvy, the jaundice, the scald, the itch, the breakings out or wheals of children and grown persons, and all eruptions of the skin; the head-ach, prevents an apoplexy, lethargy, vertigo, giddiness or swimming in the head, and many other diseases, &c. &c.—He also sells various kinds of purging and stomachic PILLS, and the best eye water.—The PILLS are sealed up with directions in boxes of eight, sixteen, and thirty two shillings each. The Powder in packets, from four to twelve shillings each.—Each packet contains ten doses.

N. B. Any person may be assured of the efficacy of this medicine, by following exactly the directions.—In visible diseases, as sores, &c. NO CURE NO PAY.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscribers, or to James Rhinelanders; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, Jun. Executor.

SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.

1701 New-York, August 10, 1775

## SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phoenix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store.—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms.

New-York, October 9, 1775.

## NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted

to the estate of the late Abraham De Peyter, deceased, that they are requested to pay the same to Evert Bancker, Junr, in New-York; and all those that have any demand on said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, to have them paid.

MARIA DE PEYSTER, Executrix.

EVERT BANCCKER, Junr. Executor.

Said BANCCKER has also to sell on reasonable terms, Muscovado sugar by the hoghead, cotton by the bale, buck handled knives and forks, clasp and cyther knives, bone handled razors, Japan'd snuff boxes, brass shoe buckles, scissors, beads and necklaces, fans, cap lace, yard wide holland, linen, black silk stockings, white and colour'd worsted ditto, thread shirt buttons, cotton and silk hankerchiefs, coffee, chocolate, allspice, cinnamon, pepper, loaf and lump sugar, Scotch and rappee shuff, red wood, London pewter plates, basons, candle moulds, &c.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the

Subscriber, by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to settle with him immediately, as the power he gave to Captain Alexander M'Donald, is now null and void, and all persons who have any demands on him, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled.

Staten Island, Dec. 13, 1775.

ANDR<sup>s</sup>. MYERS.

## JOHN and WILLIAM IMLAY,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, whose accounts have been long due, to pay the same immediately, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. In their absence, call on Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, near the Coffee-House.

New-York, December 27, 1775.

Just published, and to be sold by

## JOHN ANDERSON,

At BECKMAN'S SLIP,

## A JOURNAL

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

For the Benefit of OTHERS.

BE it made known to the public, That SOPHIA BAILEY of the city of New York, living at the head of Chapel-Street, nearly opposite the New Presbyterian Meeting, have been afflicted with large ulcers in both my legs, for upwards of five years; I applied to several Doctors of this city, have gone under a salivation, and tried various kinds of Physic, but never could find any relief, until I applied to the French Doctor Blouin, who advised me to make use of his Anti-venereal pills, so well known by the name of Keyser's pills. I followed his advice, and by his Keyser's pills alone, without any confinement, am now perfectly cured.

SOPHIA BAILEY.

New-York, December 13, 1775.

## DESERTED from the first regiment of the Con-

tinental Army, raised in New-Jersey, commanded by the Right Honorable, William Earl of Stirling, and Captain Daniel Peatt's company, now lying in barracks at Elizabeth-Town, GEORGE SPARLIN, twenty three years of age, about five feet ten and an half inches high, of a brown complexion, brown hair, has a down call look, had on a brown coat and waistcoat, and a pair of leather breeches. PETER SUTTON, about seventeen years of age, five feet five and an half inches high, brown complexion, dark brown hair, had on a short whitish coat, reddish brown waistcoat, and a pair of leather breeches. The above Deserters were born in the county of Middlesex, and province of New-Jersey, labourers, enlisted by Captain Daniel Peatt, on the 17th November 1775.

Whoever secures the said Deserters so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive from the commanding officer of the said regiment, at the headquarters at Elizabeth-Town, aforesaid, FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for each; and all Friends to AMERICAN LIBERTY, are hereby requested to be aiding and assisting in apprehending the above named Deserters, and causing copies of this advertisement to be written or printed.

Elizabeth-Town, December 13, 1775.

## FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Precinct of Fifthkirk, on the 6th instant, a Negro man, named POMM, about five feet five inches high, a handsome made fellow, very polite; had on a grey surcoat, black broad cloth coat and vest, striped trousers, and a pair of buckskin breeches under the trousers; it is supposed he took with him sundry other clothes, unknown to him. He belonged to Mr. Brush, of Ulster County; said Negro has a pass which was forged. The above reward will be given, to any person who shall secure said Negro, so that his master may get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN VAN BUNSCHOTEN.

BY virtue of writs of Fieri Facias and Venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of the Province of New York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Earl of Stirling, I have seized and taken the undermentioned lots and parcels of land, being in the patent of Cheesecocks, county of Orange, and Province aforesaid; All which I shall expose to sale by way of public vendue, on Tuesday the 9th of January next, at the house of Francis Smith, in Smith's Clove, at 10 o'clock in the morning, per me

JESSE WOODHULL, Sheriff of Orange County.

8, 1775.

The following lots of land are in the Cheesecock Patent, in Orange County, near Harvistraw, on Hudson's river, (viz.)

1 Farm part of lot No. 1,	71 acres
2 ditto	lot 2, 122 ditto each
3 do.	lot 3, 125 do. do.
4 do.	lot 4, 130 do. do.
5 do.	lot 5, 67 do.
6 do.	lot 6, 133 do.
7 do.	lot 7, 141 do. do.
8 do.	lot 8, 74 do.
9 do.	lot 9, 177 do. do.
10 do. part of lot	10, 139 do. do.
11 do.	lot 11, 177 do. in the Clove
12 do.	lot 12, 354 do. do.

The following lots are in the division of the said Patent, called the Great Mountains, (viz.)

Lot No. 1, contains 689 acres

Lot No. 2, contains 612 ditto.

10—

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that some time ago came to my house, a negro wench, named DIAN, who formerly belonged to Abraham Van Vleck, of the New City, in the county of Albany, she says she now belongs to one Elm. Whoever may be owner of the said wench, is hereby desired to take her away, and pay the charges of keeping her, to the subscriber.

ANTHONY FREER.

Kingston, Ulster County, Nov. 1775.

WHEREAS the articles of agreement between the subscribers and Benjamin Baker, are lately dissolved; and whereas I have declined carrying on the business of manufacturing steeling bolts or pearl ash; I do hereby notify such persons as have any just and legal demands against me, to bring in the same with all possible expedition, that they may be settled and paid.

GERRET VAN SANT.

Albany, 28th Nov. 1775.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE; Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shilling four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.